

## PRESIDENT ON STATES RIGHTS

(Continued from First Page.)

you permit it to hamper and interfere with your doing your full duty in the real work of the world.

### Productive Scholarship Needed.

A word also to the students. Athletics are good; study is even better; and best of all is the development of the type of character for the world, which, in an individual as a nation, no amount of brilliancy of mind or of strength of body will atone. Harvard must do more than produce students; yet, after all, she will fall immediately short of her duty and her opportunity unless she produces a great number of true students, of true scholars. Moreover, let the students remember that in the long run in the field of study, judgment must be rendered upon the quantity of first-class work produced in the way of productive scholarship, and that no amount of second-class work can atone for failure in the college to produce the first-class work. A course of study is of little worth if it tends to deaden individual initiative and cramp scholars, so that they only work in the rules worn deep by many predecessors. American scholarship will be judged, not by the quantity of routine work produced by routine workers, but by the small amount of first-class output of those who, in whatever branch, stand in the first rank. No industry in completion and in combination will ever take the place of this first-hand original work, this productive and creative work, whether in science, in art, in literature. The greatest special function of a college, as distinguished from its general function of producing good citizenship, should be so to shape conditions as to put a premium upon the development of productive scholarship, of the creative mind, in any form of intellectual work. The men whose chief concern lies with the work of the student in study, should bear this fact ever before them.

### College Men in Politics.

So much for what I have to say to you purely as Harvard men. Now, a word which applies to you merely as it applies to all college men, to all men in this country who have received the benefits of a college education; and what I have to say on this topic can properly be said under the auspices of your Political Club. You here when you graduate will take up many different kinds of work; but there is one work in which all of you should take part simply as good American citizens, and that is the work of self-government. Remember, in the first place, that to take part in the work of government does not in the least mean of necessity to hold office. It means to take an intelligent, disinterested and practical part in the everyday duties of the average citizen, of the citizen who is not a faddist or a doctrinaire, but who abhors corruption and dislikes inefficiency; who wishes to see decent government prevail at home, with genuine equality of opportunity for all men, so far as it can be brought about; and who wishes, as far as foreign matters are concerned, to see this nation treat all other nations, great and small, with respect, and in the same time show herself able to protect herself by her own might from any wrong at the hands of any outside power.

Each man here should feel that he has no excuse, as a citizen in a democratic republic like ours, if he fails to do his part in the government. It is not only his right to do so, but his duty; his duty both to the nation and to himself. Each should feel that if he fails in this, he is not only failing in his duty but is showing himself in a contemptible light. A man may neglect his political duties because he is too lazy, too selfish, too shortsighted, or too timid; but whatever the reason may be, it is certainly an unworthy reason, and it shows either a weakness or worse than a weakness in the man's character. Above all, you college men, remember that if your education, the pleasant lives you lead, make you too fastidious, too sensitive to take part in the rough hurly-burly of the actual work of the world, if you become so overcultivated, so overrefined that you cannot do the hard work of practical politics, then you had better never have been educated at all. The weakling and the coward are out of place in a strong and free community.

### Forfeits of Fastidiousness.

In a republic like ours the governing class is composed of the strong men who take the trouble to do the work of government; and if you are too timid or too fastidious or too careless to do your part in this work, then you forfeit your right to be considered one of the governing and you become one of the governed instead—one of the driven cattle of the political arena. I want you to feel that it is not merely your right to take part in politics, not merely your duty to the State, but that it is demanded by your self-respect, unless you are content to acknowledge that you are unfit to govern yourself and have to submit to the rule of somebody else as a master—and this is what it means if you do not do your own part in government. Like most other things of value, education is good only in so far as it is used aright, and if it is misused or if it causes the owner to be so puffed up with pride as to make him misestimate the relative values of things, it becomes a harm and not a benefit. There are few things less desirable than the arid cultivation, the learning and refinement which lead merely to that intellectual snobism which makes a man in a democratic community like ours hold himself aloof from his fellows and pride himself upon the weakness which he mistakes for supercilious strength. Small is the use of those educated men who in after life, meet no one but themselves, and gather in parlors to discuss wrong conditions which they do not understand and to advocate remedies which have the same defects as the evils they would cure.

The judgment on practical affairs, political and social, of educated men who keep aloof from the conditions of practical life, is apt to be valueless to those who are called upon to wage effective war against the forces of baseness and of evil. From the political standpoint education is a harm and not a benefit to the men whom it serves as an excuse for refusing to mingle with their fellows and for standing aloof from the broad sweep of our national life in a curiously impotent spirit of fabled superiority.

### Worse Than the Uneducated.

The political wrongheadedness of such men is quite as great as that of wholly uneducated men; and no people could



**SOZODONT "The Honest Dentifrice."** Through sixty years, no honest effort has been spared to give to the public a Dentifrice that the teeth require. It is an Alkaline, slightly astringent, deliciously fragrant deodorizer and tonic for the tooth and mouth structure. It is your loss if you are not using it.

# THE BEST FRIENDS OF PE-RU-NA ARE THE MOTHERS AND CHILDREN



## Pe-ru-na Should Be Kept In Every Household

### Where There Are Little Children.

Pe-ru-na should be kept in the house all the time. Don't wait until the child is sick, then send to a drug store. But have Pe-ru-na on hand—accept no substitute.

Children are especially liable to acute catarrh. Indeed, most of the affections of childhood are catarrh. All forms of sore throat, quinsy, croup, hoarseness, laryngitis, etc., are but different phases of catarrh.

### Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Pe-ru-na has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotics of any kind. Pe-ru-na if taken according to printed directions, is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. It does not produce temporary results, but it is permanent in its effect. It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh.

be less trustworthy as critics and advisors. The educated man who seeks to console himself for his own lack of the robust qualities necessary to bring success in American politics by moaning over the degeneracy of the times instead of trying to better them, by railing at the men who do the actual work of political life instead of trying himself to do the work, is a poor creature, and so far his feeble powers avail, is a damage and not a help to the country. You may come far short of this disagreeable standard and still be a rather useless member of society. Your education, your cultivation, will not help you if you make the mistake of thinking that it is a substitute for instead of an addition to those qualities which in the struggle of life bring success to the ordinary man without any advantages. Your college training confers no privilege upon you save as tested by the use you make of it. It puts upon you the obligation to show yourself better able to do certain things than your fellows who have not had your advantages. It has served merely to make you believe that you are to be excused from effort in after life, that you are to be excused from the rough hurly-burly of the work of men and events, then it will prove a curse and not a blessing. If, on the other hand, you treat your education as a weapon the more in your hands, a weapon to fit you to do better in the hard struggle of effort, and not as excusing you in any way from taking part in practical fashion in that struggle, then it will be a benefit to you.

### Give and Take.

Let each of you college men remember in after life that in the fundamentals he is very much like his fellows who have not been to college, and that if he is to achieve results, instead of confining himself exclusively to disparagement of other men who have achieved them, he must manage to come to some kind of working agreement with the fellows of his. There are times, of course, when it may be the highest duty of a citizen to stand alone or practically alone. But if this is a man's normal attitude, it is not a man's duty to work in combination with a considerable body of his fellows—it is safe to set him down as unfit for useful service in a democracy. In popular government results worth having can only be achieved by men who combine worthy ideals with practical good sense; who are resolute to accomplish good purposes, but who can accommodate themselves to the given conditions of the world; who are able to do almost all important work must necessarily be done, by combination. Moreover, remember that normally the prime object of political life should be to achieve results and not merely to issue manifestoes—save, of course, where the issuance of such manifestoes helps to achieve the results. It is a very bad thing to be normally callous, for moral callousness is disease. But information of the conscience may be just as unhealthy as far as the public is concerned; and if a man's conscience is always telling him to do something which he will do well to neglect, he is a danger to the community. The religious man who is most useful is not he whose sole care is to save his own soul, but the man whose religion bids him strive to advance decency and clean living and to make the world a better place for his fellows to live in; and all this is just as true of the ordinary citizen in the performance of the ordinary duties of political life.

### Work in the Philippines.

During the last few years much good has been done to the people of the Philippines; but this has been done, not by those who merely indulged in the personal luxury of advocating for the islands a doctrinaire liberty which would have meant immediate and irrevocable ruin, but by those who have faced facts as they actually were, remembering the proverb that teaches us that in the work run even the most uncomfortable truth is a safer companion than the pleasantest falsehood. It is these men, the men who with shortcomings and stumblings yet did the duty of the moment, though that duty was hard and often disagreeable, and not the men who confined themselves to idle talk of no matter how

high-sounding a nature, who have done real good to the islands. These are the men who have brought justice as between man and man; who are building roads; who have introduced schools; who, gradually, with patience and firmness, are really fitting the islands for self-government.

So it is with the great questions which group themselves round the control of corporations in the interest of the public. States' Rights Revival. There has been a curious revival of the doctrine of State rights in connection with these questions, by the people who know that the States cannot with justice to both sides practically control the corporations, and who therefore advocate such control because they do not venture to express their real wish, which is that there shall be no control at all. Honest and fair dealing railway corporations will gain and not lose by adequate Federal control. But those who invoke the doctrine of State rights to protect State corporation creations in predatory activities extended through other States are as short-sighted as those who once invoked the same doctrine to protect the special slaveholding interest. The States have shown that they have not the ability to curb the power of syndicated wealth, and therefore, in the interest of the people, it must be done by national action. Our present warfare is against special privilege. The men—many of them, I am sorry to say,

Mrs. F. Brookman, 813 Meade Street, Appleton, Wis., writes: "I have never had a return of the catarrh, which had made me so miserable and unhappy before I began taking Pe-ru-na." "I would not be without it in the house now." "I have a baby boy, two years old, to whom I give Pe-ru-na for a cold, and my husband also takes Pe-ru-na." "I thank you and wish you well."—Mrs. F. Brookman.

No Doctor Required. Mr. Edward Otto, 927 De Soto Street, St. Paul, Minn., writes:

"I cannot say enough for Pe-ru-na. It has done great work in my family, especially for my oldest boy. We had doctor with three or four different doctors, and they did not seem to do him any good."

"We gave up hopes of cure, and so did they, but we pulled him through on Pe-ru-na."

"We had several doctors, and they said they could do no more for him, so we tried Pe-ru-na as a last resort, and that did the work. Since then we keep it in the house all the time, and no doctor is required."—Edward Otto.

There are a multitude of homes where Pe-ru-na has been used off and on for twenty years.

Such a thing could not be possible if Pe-ru-na contained any narcotics.

The Benefit Which the Children of the United States Have Received From Pe-ru-na Can Never Be Put Into Words.

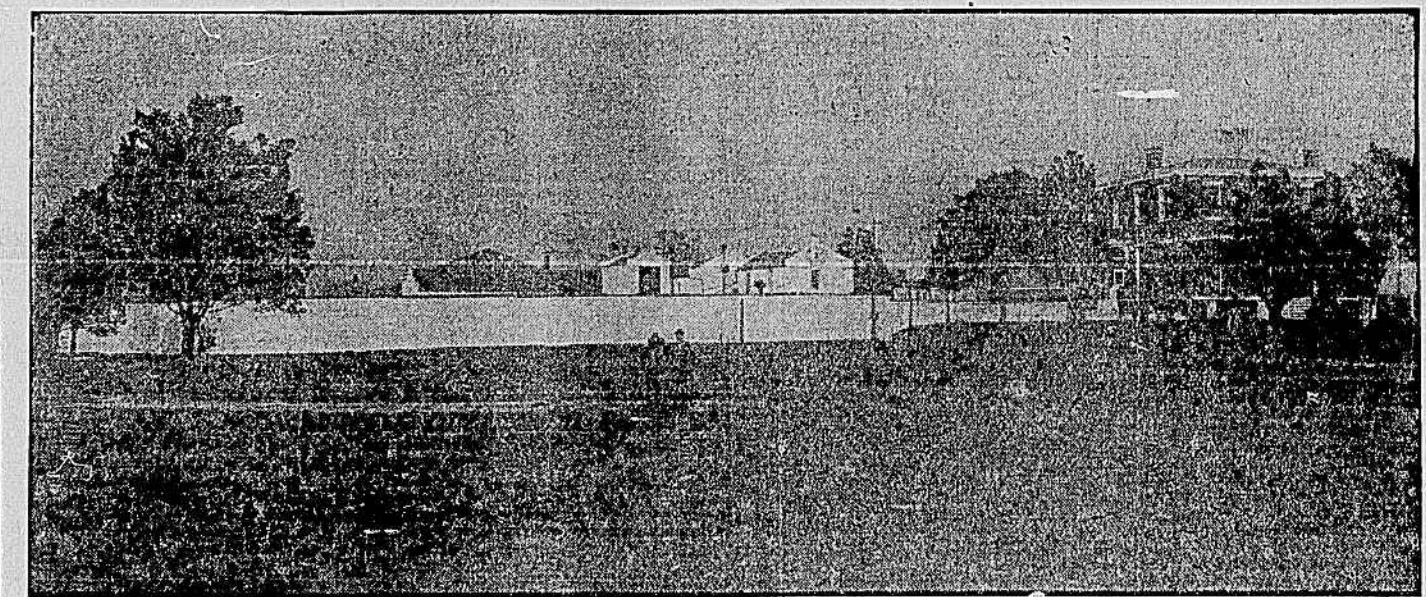
The chronic ailments it has prevented, the suffering it has mitigated, will never be fully recorded.

But at least this much can be said that the coming generation owes a great debt to Pe-ru-na, for it is in the tender years of youth that slight ailments are liable to develop into lasting diseases, thus blighting the whole career of the individual.

The mothers who are bringing up their children to-day to believe in Pe-ru-na are speaking from their experience.

These children, brought up to believe in Pe-ru-na from the start, will, when they become heads of families themselves, use Pe-ru-na with unquestioning faith.

## FORT NORFOLK, HISTORIC DEFENCES ON ELIZABETH RIVER RICH IN INTEREST, DATING FROM COLONIAL TIMES



NORFOLK, VA., February 21.—Visitors to the Jamestown Exposition during the coming summer and autumn will notice upon the left bank of the Elizabeth River, as they enter the harbor of Norfolk, a grass-grown fort, whose green ramparts stand out in bold and pleasing relief in contrast with the blue waters of the river and the brick and frame structures of the background. No frowning guns point their menacing muzzles toward the visitor, and no glittering rifles gleam behind the breastworks, yet Fort Norfolk has a most interesting history, and the time was when there were plenty of guns and men, too, behind those walls, now so peaceful and serene.

As far back as Colonial times, most likely during the reign of the renowned Spotswood, Governor of the

Colony of Virginia, a battery was planted on the site of the future Fort Norfolk and another on the opposite shore, where the United States Marine Hospital now stands. These batteries were erected as defenses against the possible visitations of the Dutch from the North coast, the Spaniards from the South, or the Indians from up the James. They were never called in use against either the Dutch or the Spaniards, and very seldom against the Indians, but their establishment lent a feeling of security to the struggling villages of the neighborhood.

They must have been in an abandoned state, however, when on New Year's Day, 1776, Lord Dunmore's fleet sailed up the Elizabeth River, past the batteries to a point where the navy-yard is now located and proceed to destroy the town of Norfolk. A cannon ball

in the walls of old St. Paul's Church is to this day a reminder of that visit. In 1794, the owners of the ground ceded it to the United States Government, the title so vested to remain as long as the site was occupied as a military or naval post. Almost immediately work was begun on a fortification which was completed five years later. It was maintained as a fortified post of the United States until the opening years of the Civil War, when it was seized by the Confederate authorities in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This State exercised control of the post until July, 1861, when it was transferred, with the navy-yard, to the Confederate Government.

After the battle between the Monitor and Merrimack, the Union forces under General Wool entered the harbor of

Norfolk, and the fort again passed into the hands of the general government, but its star of usefulness had been dimmed by the invention of long-range guns and the consequent strengthening of the more commanding forts of the outer harbor, Fort Monroe and Fort Wool, and for many years it was used by the Lighthouse board, and later by the Navy Department, as an arsenal and magazine for ammunition. At the present time it serves as a place of storage for unloaded projectiles and the "fighting force" of the post consists of three watchmen and their dog "Major," and the main duty of the four seems to be to hold fast the title to the property for the government, inasmuch as there is considerable value attached to it from a real estate point of view, and Uncle Sam may have a better use for it some day.

progress in dealing with the questions of irrigation and forestry, of preserving to the public the rightful use of the public lands and of the mineral wealth underlying them; and with that group of vital questions which concern the proper supervision of the immense corporations doing an interstate business, the proper control of the great highways of interstate commerce, the proper regulation of industries, which, if left unregulated, threaten disaster to the body politic. We have done many other things, such as securing the settlement of the Alaska boundary. We have made progress in securing better relations between capital and labor, justice as between them and as regards the general public, and we have had in dealing with every problem which we have either solved or started on the path of solution during the last decade.

Work of Ten Years. The last ten years have been years of great achievement for this nation. During that period we have dealt and are dealing with many different matters of great moment. We have acquired the right to build, and are now building, the Panama canal. We have given our government to the Philippines. We have dealt with exceedingly complex, difficult and important questions in Cuba and Santo Domingo. We have built up the navy, our surest safeguard of peace and of national honor. We are making great

## When Sickness Comes to the Little Ones

### It Is the Mother Who Chiefly Suffers.

She suffers even more than the child who happens to be sick.

Her sympathy is deeper than that of any other member of the family.

The mother looks forward with dread to the torrid heat of summer, thinking of her children and the many liabilities to disease that are before them.

Spring and summer are sure to bring ailments, especially among the little folks.

It does not take a mother very long to discover that Pe-ru-na is the best friend she has in time of illness among the children.

### A Multitude of Mothers

have discovered that Pe-ru-na is their stand-by, and that in many of the ailments of spring and summer to which the children are subjected, Pe-ru-na is the remedy that will generally quickly relieve.

Whether it is spring fever or stomachic derangement, whether it is indigestion or bowel disease, a catarrhal congestion of the mucous surfaces is the cause.

Pe-ru-na quickly relieves this condition of the mucous membranes. Its operation is prompt, the children do not dislike to take the medicine, it has no deleterious effect: in any part of the body.

It simply removes the cause of the disagreeable symptoms and restores the health.

Pe-ru-na is a household remedy for all catarrhal ailments of winter and summer, acute or chronic.

The mothers all over the United States are the best friends that Pe-ru-na has.

Mr. C. Hallock, Antwerp, O., writes: "My daughter Allie, after taking three bottles of your Pe-ru-na, is entirely cured of catarrh of the head of two years standing. We have used Pe-ru-na as a general tonic, as well as for catarrh, and are well pleased with it, and recommend it to anybody who has catarrh."

### The Mothers Hold Pe-ru-na in High Esteem.

Not only because it has cured them of their various ailments, but because it promptly rescues the children from the terrors and grasp of catarrhal diseases.

We have in our files many testimonials from mothers whose children have been cured by Pe-ru-na. However, the large majority of mothers who use Pe-ru-na, we never hear from.

But we do hear from a great number of mothers who, as so overworked and so anxious, they can only be relieved from Pe-ru-na that they cannot restrain their enthusiasm. They are anxious to share these benefits with other mothers.

but all of them have been poor servants of the people, unless where they were not harmful. All the credit for the good thus accomplished in the public life of this decade belongs to those who have sympathized with their work in such matters as those I have enumerated above, and not to those who, with more or less futility, have sought to hamper and obstruct the work that has thus been done.

In short, you college men, be doers rather than critics of the deeds that others do. Stand stoutly for your ideas; but keep in mind that they can only be realized by success by showing that you have the right stuff in you. The college man, the man of intellect and training, should take the lead in every thing that is for the good of the nation. He is to be the leader in a spirit of thoroughgoing democracy he takes his place among his fellows, not standing aloof from them, but mixing with them, so that he may know, may feel, may sympathize with their hopes, their ambitions, their principles—and even their prejudices—as an American among Americans, as a man among men.

### Church Notices.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE**  
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST (corner Belvidere and Main Streets, Richmond) morning, 11 o'clock; subject, "Christ Jesus." Experience and testimony meeting every Wednesday evening at 8:30. The reading-room is located in the Chamber of Commerce Building, and is open every week day from 10 to 2. All are cordially invited.

To the Voters of the Eighth Congressional District:

Having determined to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congressman from the Eighth Congressional District to succeed the late lamented John F. Rixey, I deem it proper to define briefly my position upon some of the important questions of the day.

I do not believe that any gentleman, no matter what personal qualifications he may have, should be chosen unless he represents the interest of the masses of the people.

When the race issue is happily out of politics, it becomes the duty of the Democratic party to occupy the position of a living, progressive organism, and not to be content with the negative position of objecting to Republican politics.

In this brief letter it is impossible to discuss the many grave problems that confront us, and I can only state generally my attitude, and thus indicate upon which side of these issues I shall be arrayed. Being a Democrat not only in name, but in principle, I have ever, in name, and shall ever, oppose all forms of governmental favoritism, and stand upon the broad principle of equal rights to all men and special privileges to none.

My opponents in this friendly Democratic contest are of such ability and worth, and so well known to the people of the district, that I feel it would be idle to make a mere personal contest, and in addition to this, such a contest would be distasteful to me.

Very respectfully yours,  
J. L. GORDON, Jr.